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SOURCE 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (The 1953 Economic Yearbook), pp 79-81.

ECONOMY OF INNER MONGOLIA AND TIBET IN 1952

[Comment: This report summarizes an article entitled, "The New Faces of Mongolian and Tibetan Economy," by Ku Ya published in the pro-Communist 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (The 1953 Economic Yearbook) on 5 February 1953. The report gives details, figures, and percentages on Mongolian and Tibetan economy.]

A. Inner Mongolia

Of the 2.4 million population in Inner Mongolia, over 80 percent are engaged in agriculture. From 1948 to 1950, the farmers of Inner Mongolia reclaimed 3,255,000 mou of farm land.

Stock raising areas of Inner Mongolia cover more than 300,000 square kilometers. The number of livestock raised during 1951 was 19.05 percent greater than 1950; and during 1952, 20 percent greater than 1951.

More than 762,000 cubic meters of lumber were cut in 1950 as compared to 320,000 cubic meters in 1949. The number of forest fires in 1951 was 73.9 percent less than 1950. From 1950 to the spring of 1952, about 4,400 hectares of land were reforested and seedlings were planted on approximately 300 hectares of land in Inner Mongolia.

The average purchasing power of the Mongolians rose to 506,000 yuan in 1952 as compared to 433,000 yuan in 1951.

Transactions concluded at the commodities exchange conferences held during 1951 included sales of herbs worth 3.4 billion yuan; wool, 40 billion yuan; livestock, 3 billion yuan; and miscellaneous products, 16.5 billion yuan.

Prior to the liberation, there were no industries in Inner Mongolia; but since 1949, a number of manufacturing plants have begun operation. They include milk and milk products, farm equipment, flax, leather, cigarettes, and chemical manufacturing plants, as well as electric power plants.

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B. Tibet

The Lhasa wheat production for 1952 was 100 percent greater than for 1951. The Tibetans sold 40 billion yuan's worth of wool to the State-Operated Tibetan Trading Company in 1952.

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